In 2003, Swansea’s police, fire and municipal pension funds already faced a shortfall of $2.3 million. That meant every Swansea household, on average, was on the hook for $597 in future taxes just to eliminate that shortfall.

Swansea began contributing more money – taxpayer dollars – to pensions in an attempt to make the plans healthier. Over the next 16 years, city contributions increasingly crowded out spending for public safety, roads and other core services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City (taxpayer) contributions to pensions</td>
<td>$0.25 million</td>
<td>$1.38 million</td>
<td>Up 5.5X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of city general budget for pensions</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>Up 2.4X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Despite the ramp-up in city payments over those 16 years, Swansea’s pension debts didn’t decrease. Instead, they jumped by 2.1 times!

By 2019, the shortfall in Swansea’s police, fire and municipal pension funds totaled $5.0 million. That means each Swansea household, on average, is now on the hook for $895 in debt.

Everyone loses under Swansea’s pension crisis:

**Taxpayers are tapped out**
Swansea residents are paying more and more into a broken system. City taxpayers in 2019 contributed 5.5 times more to pensions than in 2003, yet city debts are 2.1 times larger.

**Pension costs are devouring the city’s budget**
Swansea pension contributions have grown to consume 18.9% of the city’s budget, up from 7.9% in 2003. That’s crowded out spending on public safety, roads and other core services.

**Swansea worker retirement security is still at risk**
The health of Swansea’s local pension plans have stagnated despite those increased taxpayer contributions. In 2003, the plans had 65.1% of the money they needed. By 2019, that had increased to just 77.3%, far from healthy.

**Swansea’s crisis will only get worse**
Swansea has fewer active government workers available to help pay for a growing number of retirees. In 2003, there were 6.00 active workers for every pensioner. By 2019, there were 1.83 active workers per pensioner.
Swansea received a “C” grade in 2019. The city’s total score dropped from 80 in 2003 to 72 in 2019, a decline of 8 points.

Swansea was one of 8 cities to receive a “C” grade in 2019.

Wirepoints quantified the negative impact of local pensions by examining the finances of Illinois’ 175 largest cities from 2003 to 2019. The analysis was based on ten equally-weighted metrics. Cities were given an A through F grade based on a 100-point scale (10 points per metric).*

Swansea Key Facts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City demographics</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>10,579</td>
<td>13,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>3,922</td>
<td>5,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median household income</td>
<td>$49,851</td>
<td>$77,517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City budget</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General revenues</td>
<td>$3,113,943</td>
<td>$7,322,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total revenues</td>
<td>$5,557,318</td>
<td>$14,922,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total property taxes</td>
<td>$581,800</td>
<td>$4,023,349</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pension health (police, fire & IMRF) | 2003 | 2019 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total accrued liabilities (benefits owed)</td>
<td>$6,715,209</td>
<td>$22,037,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total pension assets</td>
<td>$4,372,553</td>
<td>$17,039,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funded ratio</td>
<td>65.1%</td>
<td>77.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total pension shortfall</td>
<td>$2,342,656</td>
<td>$4,997,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per household</td>
<td>$597</td>
<td>$895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active public safety workers</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public safety pension beneficiaries</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City pension contributions | 2003 | 2019 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City contributions</td>
<td>$245,673</td>
<td>$1,380,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per household</td>
<td>$63</td>
<td>$247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of city’s general budget</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees’ contributions</td>
<td>$125,212</td>
<td>$238,763</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Swansea Score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police pension funded ratio</td>
<td>60.3%</td>
<td>78.5%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firefighter pension funded ratio</td>
<td>87.9%</td>
<td>91.8%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal (IMRF) pension funded ratio</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
<td>64.3%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City pension debts per household as a percentage of median household income</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City contributions per household as a percentage of median household income</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
<td>0.32%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City contributions as a percentage of total budget</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of city contributions to employee contributions</td>
<td>1.96</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage surplus/shortfall in actuarially-required city contribution (Police &amp; Fire only)</td>
<td>-15.9%</td>
<td>131.7%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset-to-payout ratio (Police &amp; Fire only)</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker-to-beneficiary ratio (Police &amp; Fire only)</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total score | 80 | 72 |
Grade | B | C |

*Wirepoints analyzed 175 of Illinois’ largest cities, excluding Chicago, that have a local police, firefighter and municipal (IMRF) pension fund.

Communities in crisis: More than half of Illinois cities get “F” grades for local pensions